



# Implementing Quality in a Ground Rubber Production Facility

**May 5, 2008**

# What is Quality?

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Quality is not simply meeting spec and delivering on it –

It is ***consistent delivery*** and  
***continuous variability reduction***

# Quality in Context

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***Consistency*** at a very high level  
100% of the time  
is better than  
*perfection* 80% of the time and  
*mediocrity* 20% of the time

# Quality in Context

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Customers expect to adjust  
around a target – and expect  
suppliers to adapt to that  
adjustment – then continue to  
deliver a matched product  
***consistently***

# Market Impact

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- Evolution of a market = evolution of customers
- Commodity to performance product
- Application expansion as material gains acceptance
  - Sophisticated applications require consistent supply around a standard, as well as limited variability
  - Circular equation of acceptance – quality - acceptance
- Communication of attributes is key

# Quality Systems

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Quality is not incidental, it requires investments in:

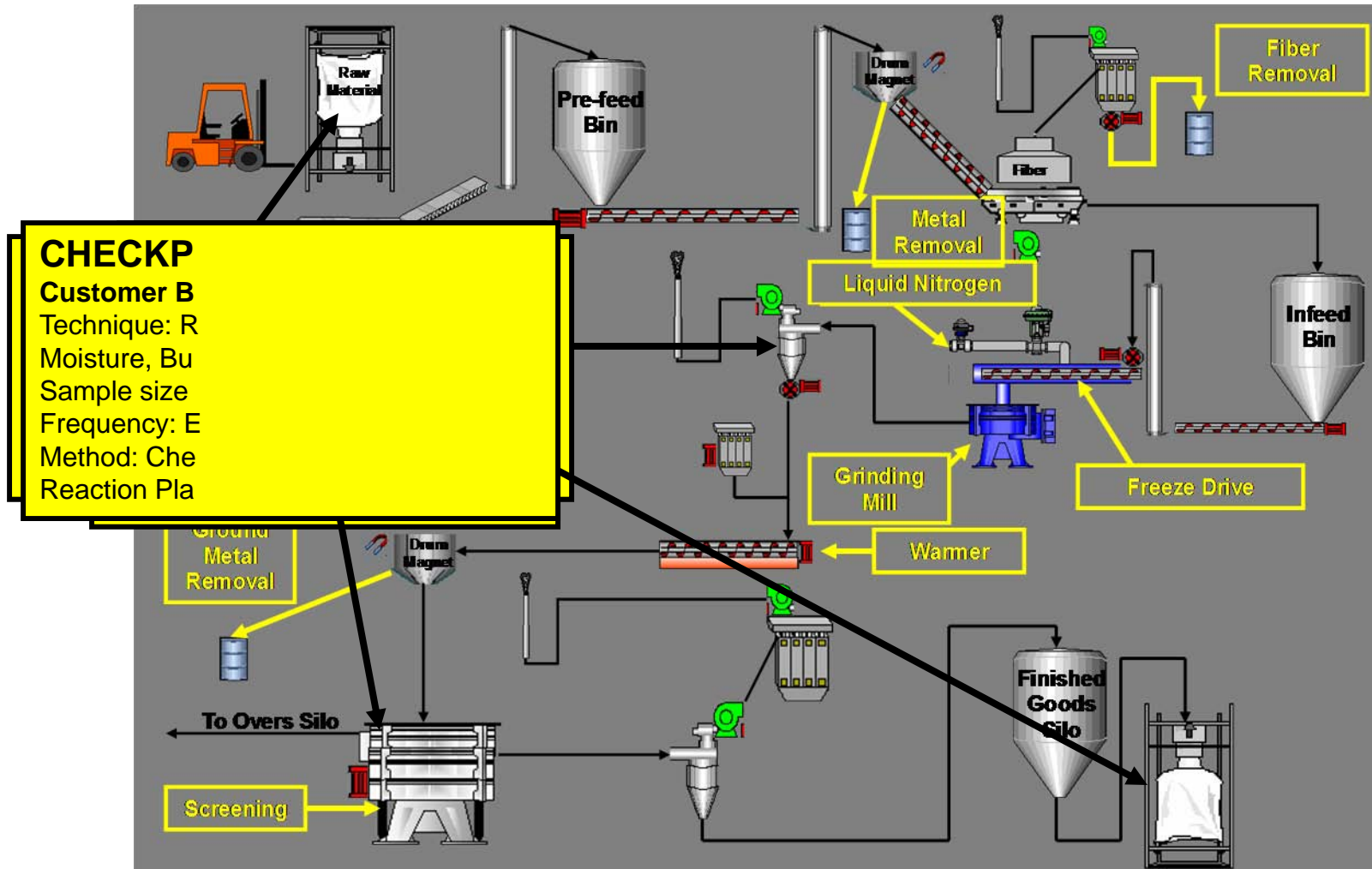
- Time
- People
- Process
- Measurement
- Communication – Internal & External

# System Components

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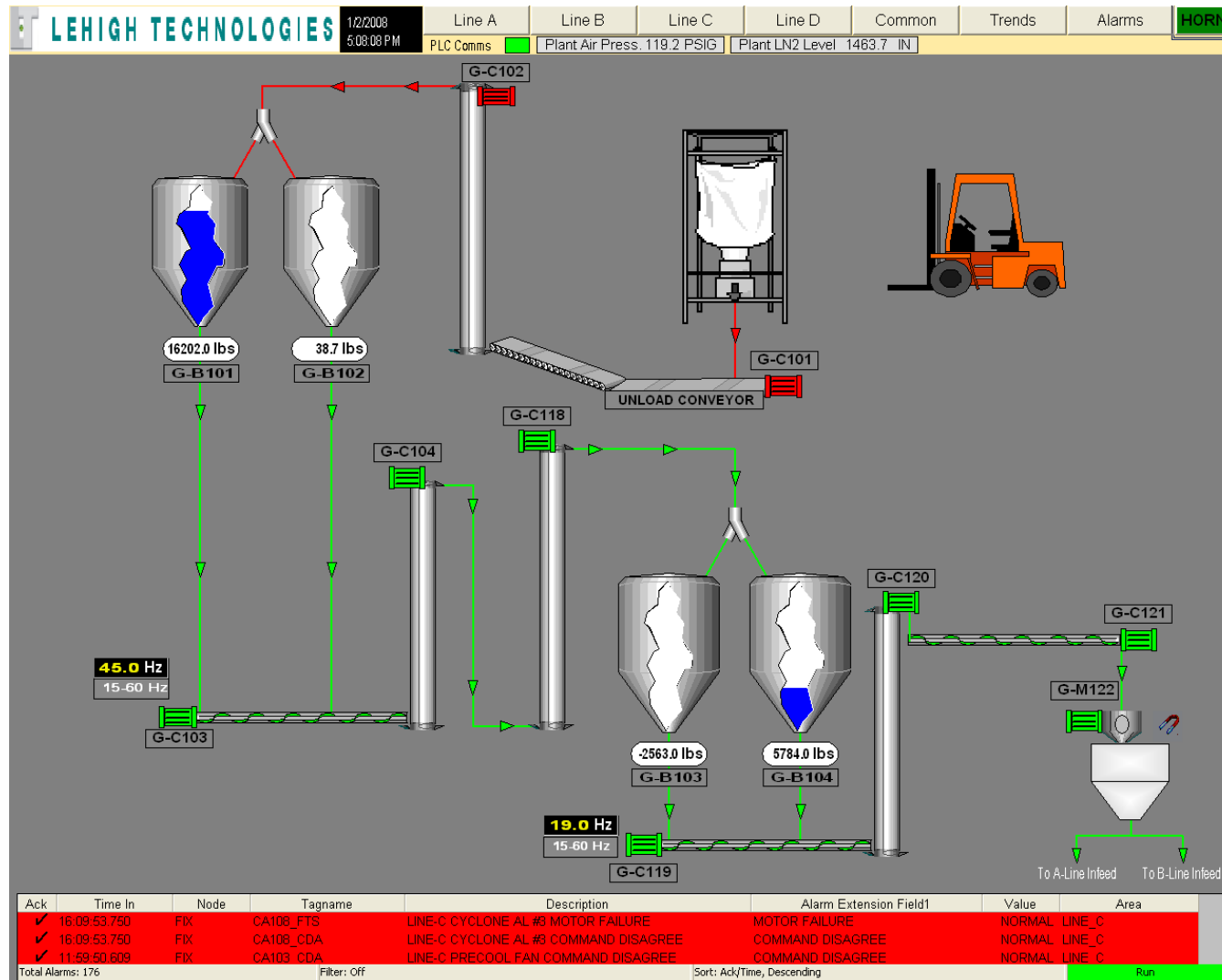
- Process controls
- “Eyes” into the process
  - Monitoring
  - Feedback / Correction
- Variable control
- Traceability

# Process Flow

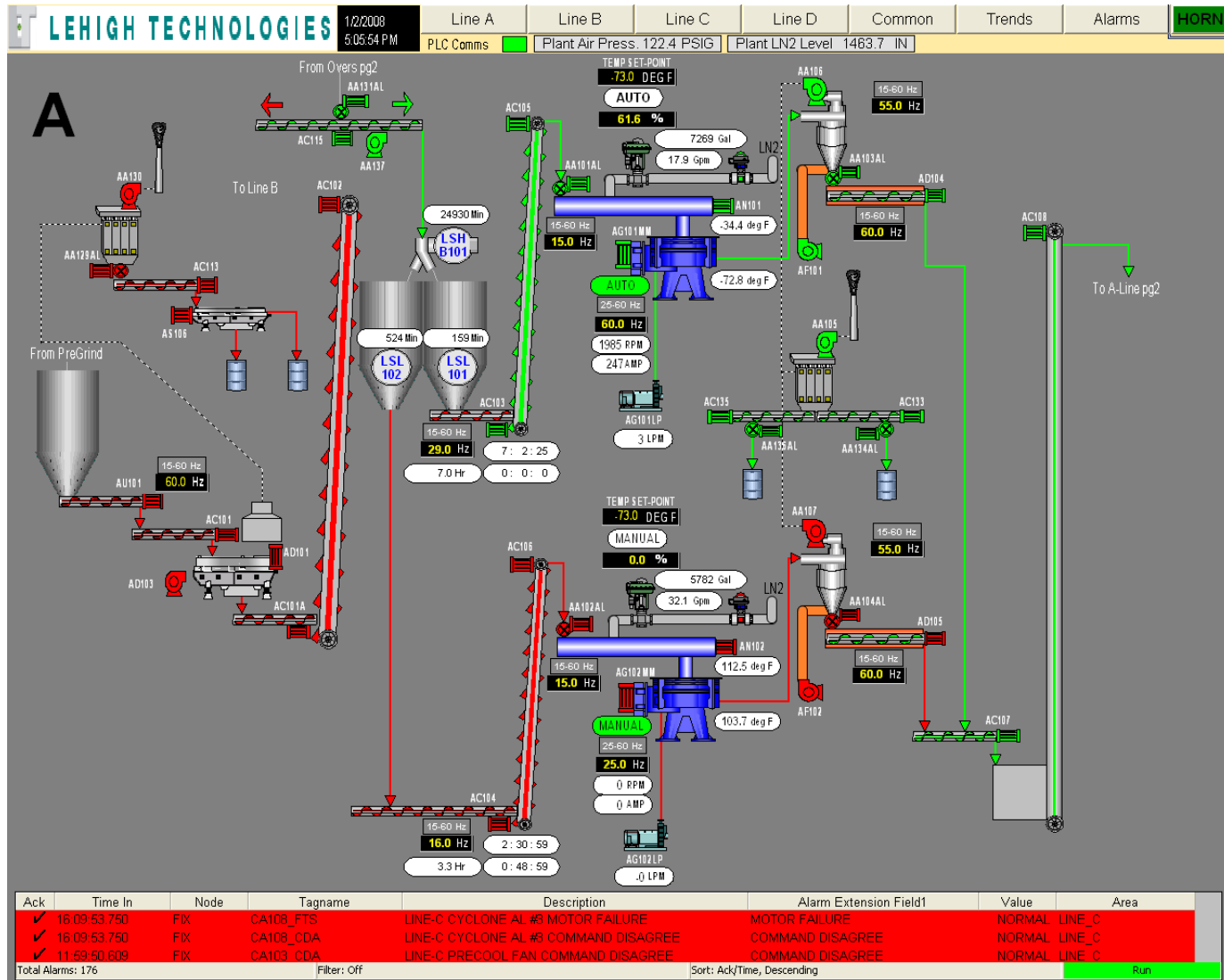




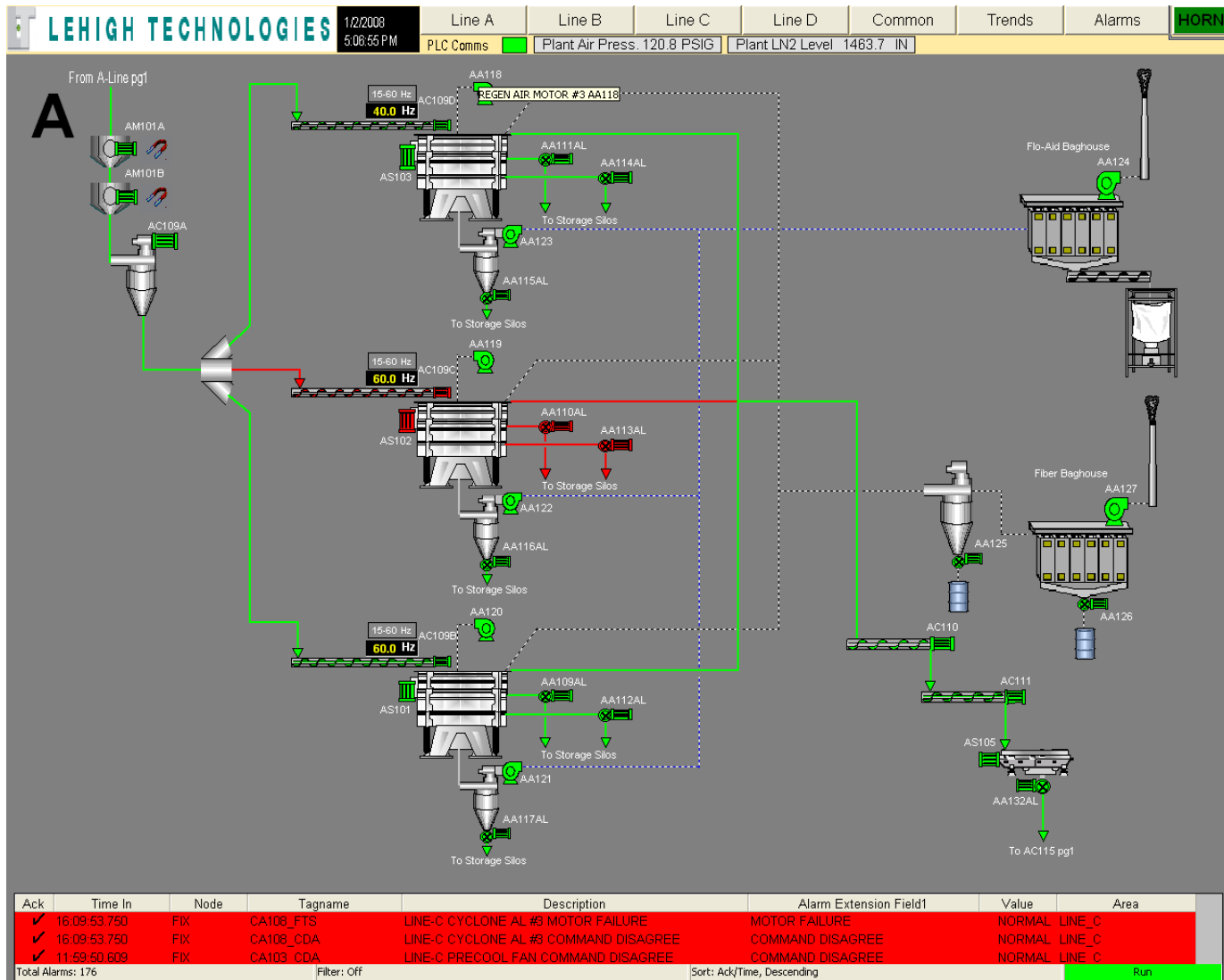
# Controls - Pre-Feed



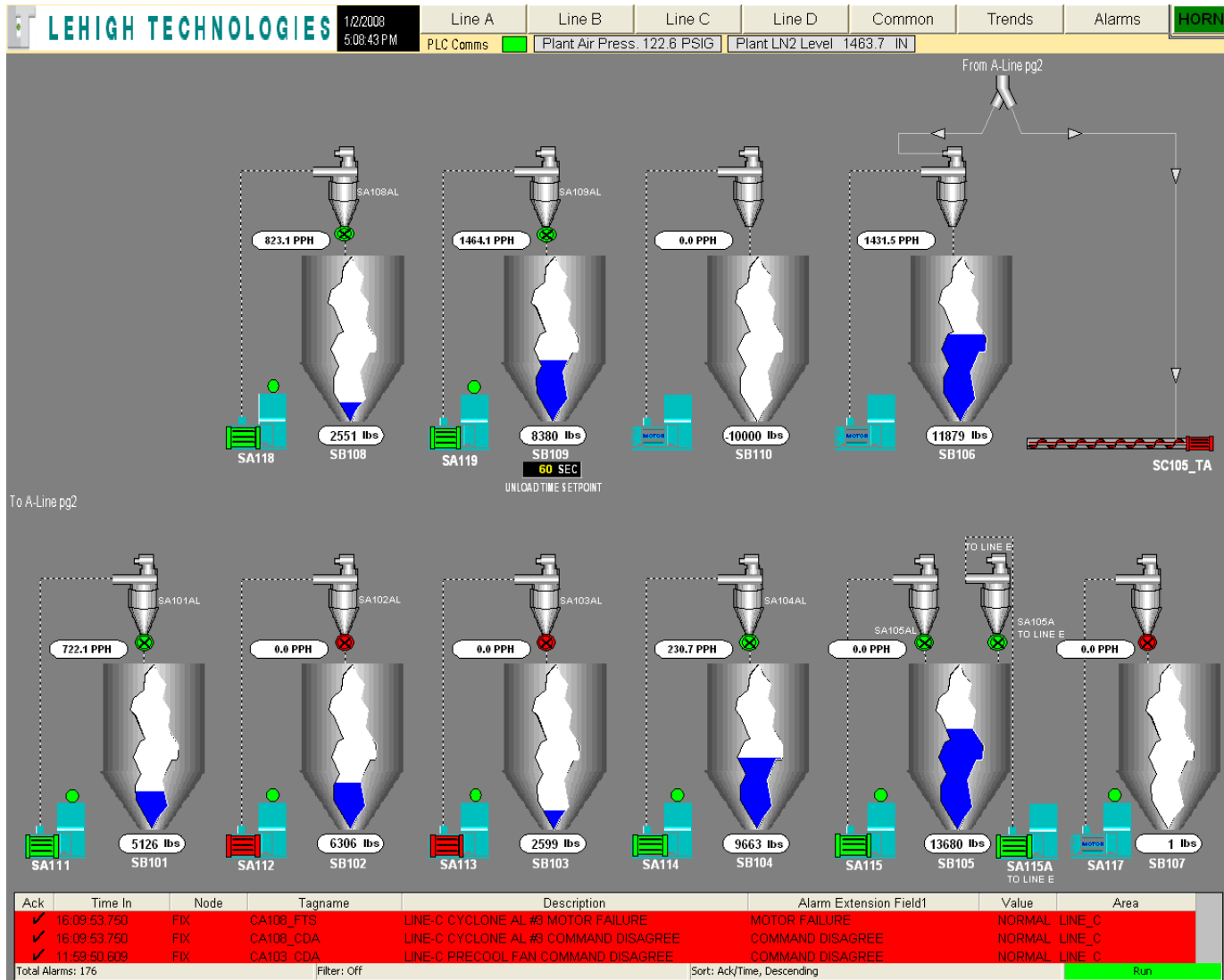
# Controls - Grinding



# Controls - Screening



# Controls – Final Products Silos



# ISO Certification

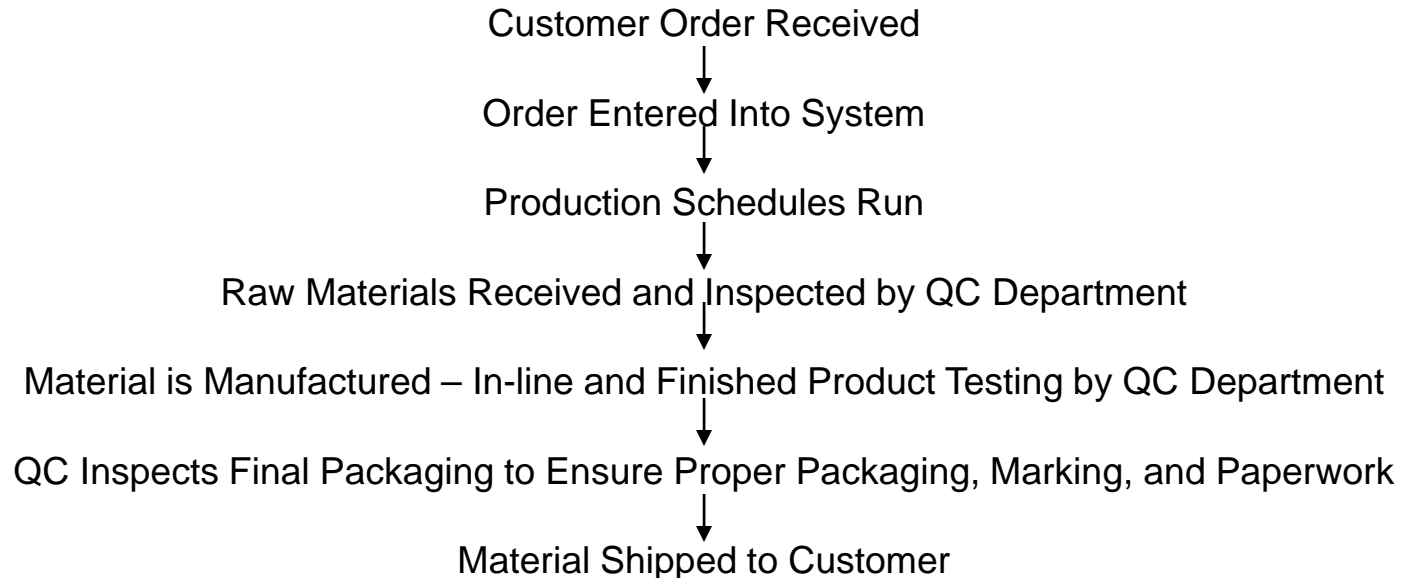


# QA/QC Process Flow

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## Quality Control Flow Diagram

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# QA/QC - Testing



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## Testing and Quality Assurance

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### Physical & Chemical Characterization

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### Equipment

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Particle Size

Mechanical: Sieve Analysis (upto 6 data points)  
Air: Jet Sieve Analysis (1 data point)  
Light: Laser Particle Size Analysis (hundreds of data points)

Moisture

Laboratory Moisture Analyzer (with internal scale)

Foreign Material (Fiber and Steel)

Compound Microscope

Surface Area

Laser Particle Analyzer

Flowability & Dispersion

Powder Rheometer

QA/QC Contaminants

Thermal Gravimetric Analysis (TGA)

Polymer Identification

Attenuated Total Reflector (ATR)

Functional Chemical Group Identification

Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR)

Chemical Changes As a Function of Temperature Changes

Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC)

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# In-Plant Laboratory



- State of the art equipment
- Continuous staff training
- ISO-controlled procedures
- Certified by leading independent labs
- Certificates of Analysis prepared for major customers



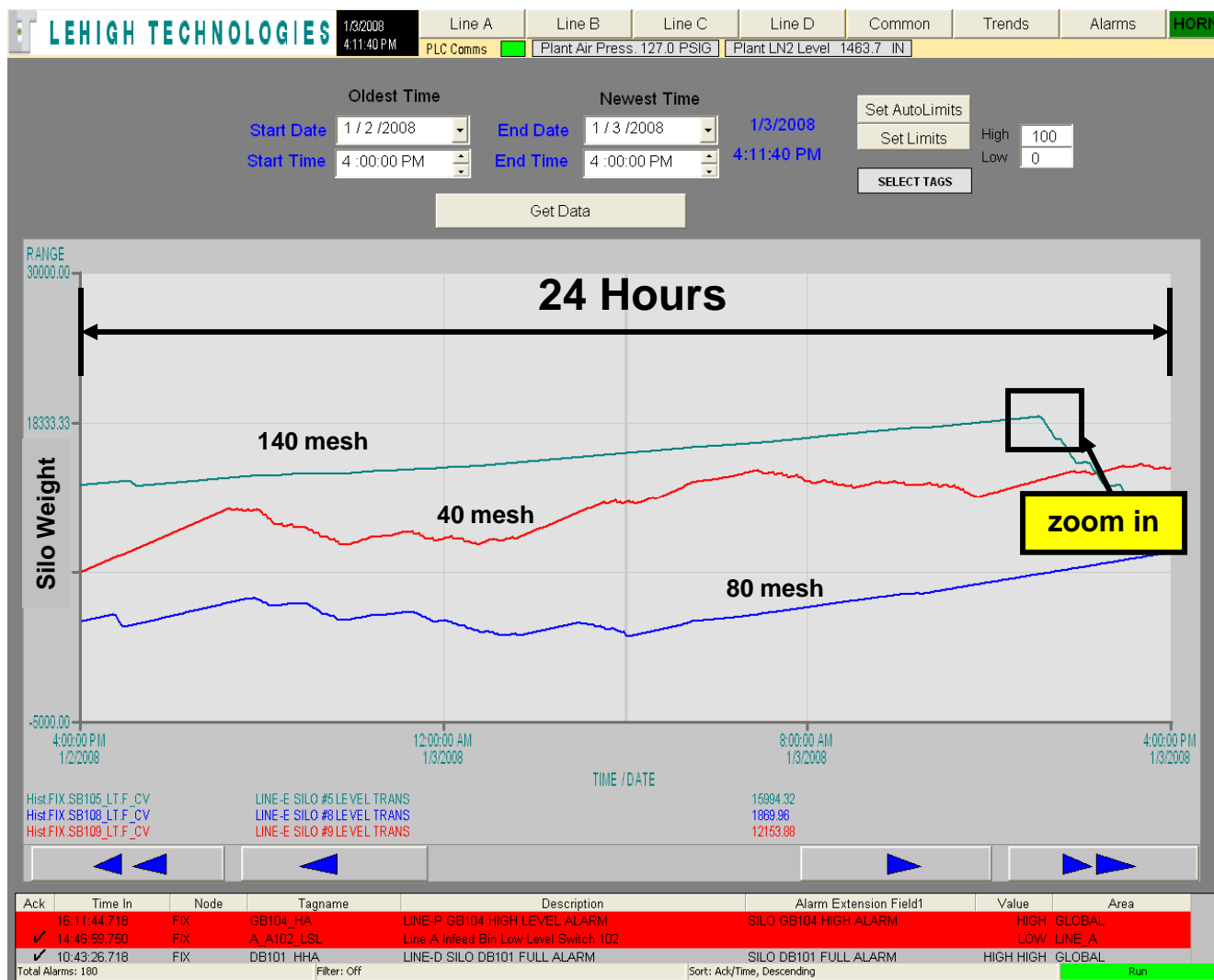


# Traceability and Control

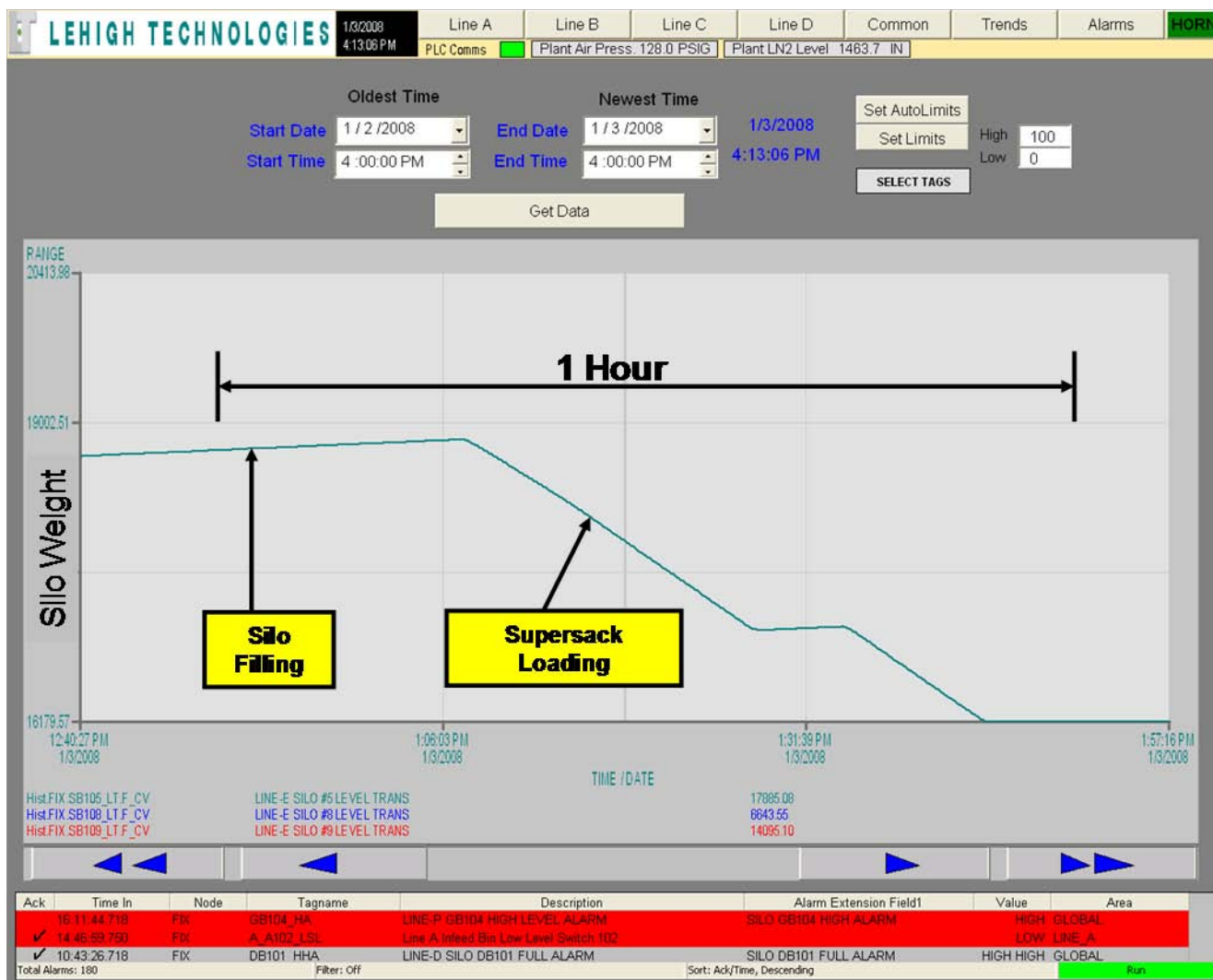
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- Traceability is fundamental
  - Overall supply chain management
  - Feedstock suppliers
    - Qualification
    - Ongoing standards
  - Production process
    - Characterization / qualification of material inputs
    - Inline production monitoring – feedback loop
  - Finished product testing

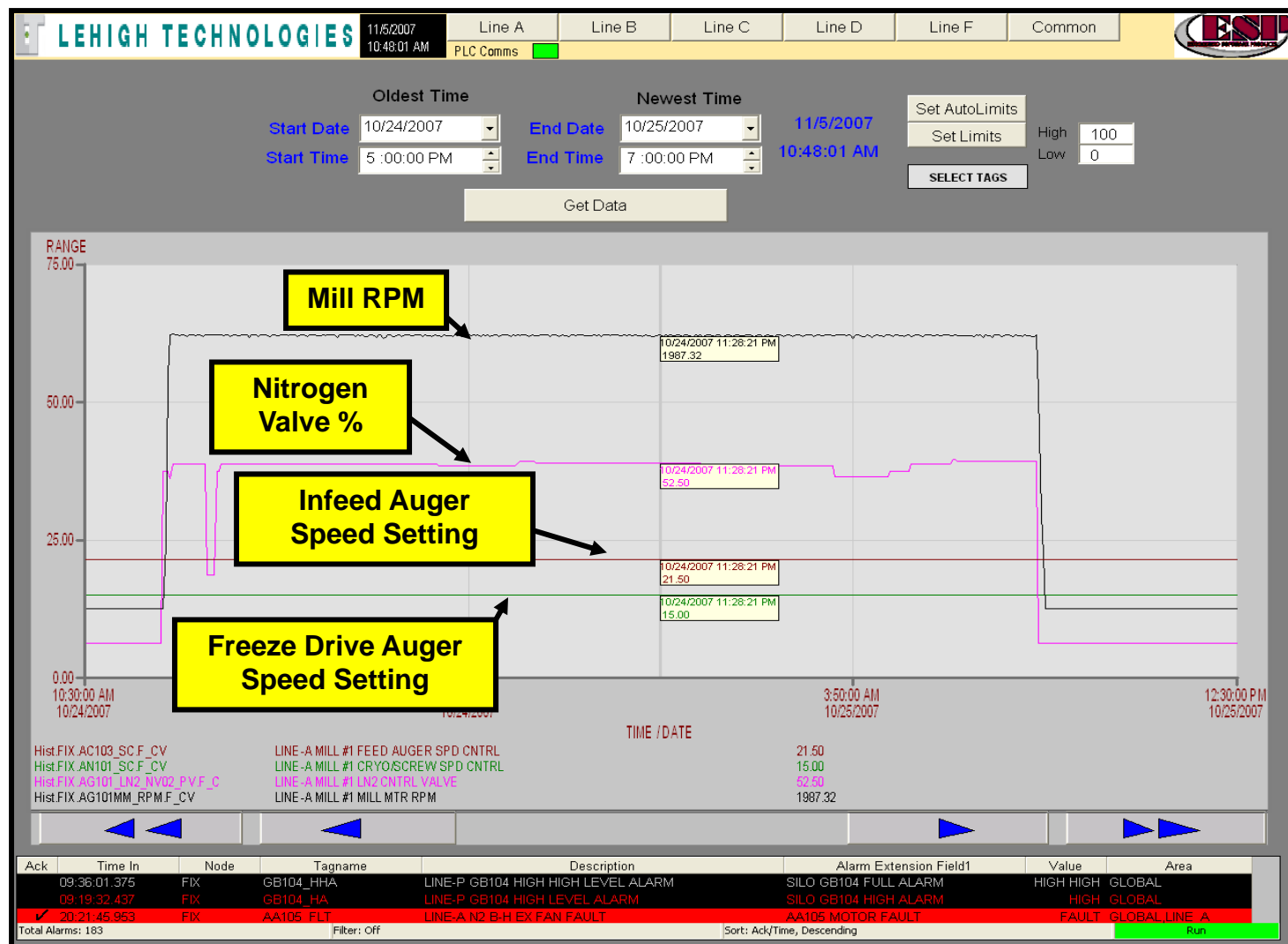
# Historical Trending, Finished Product Silo Loads



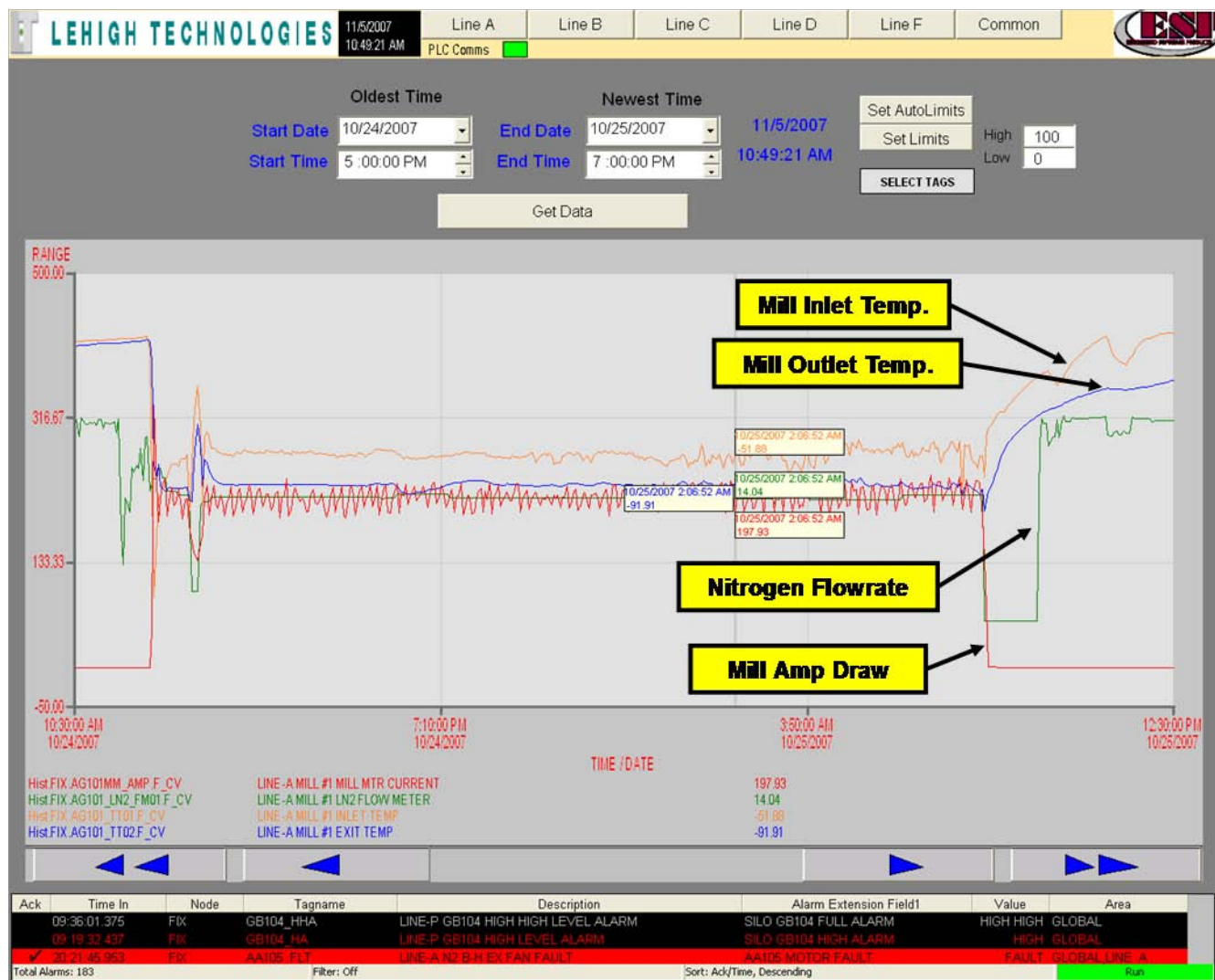
# Historical Trending, Finished Product Silo Loads



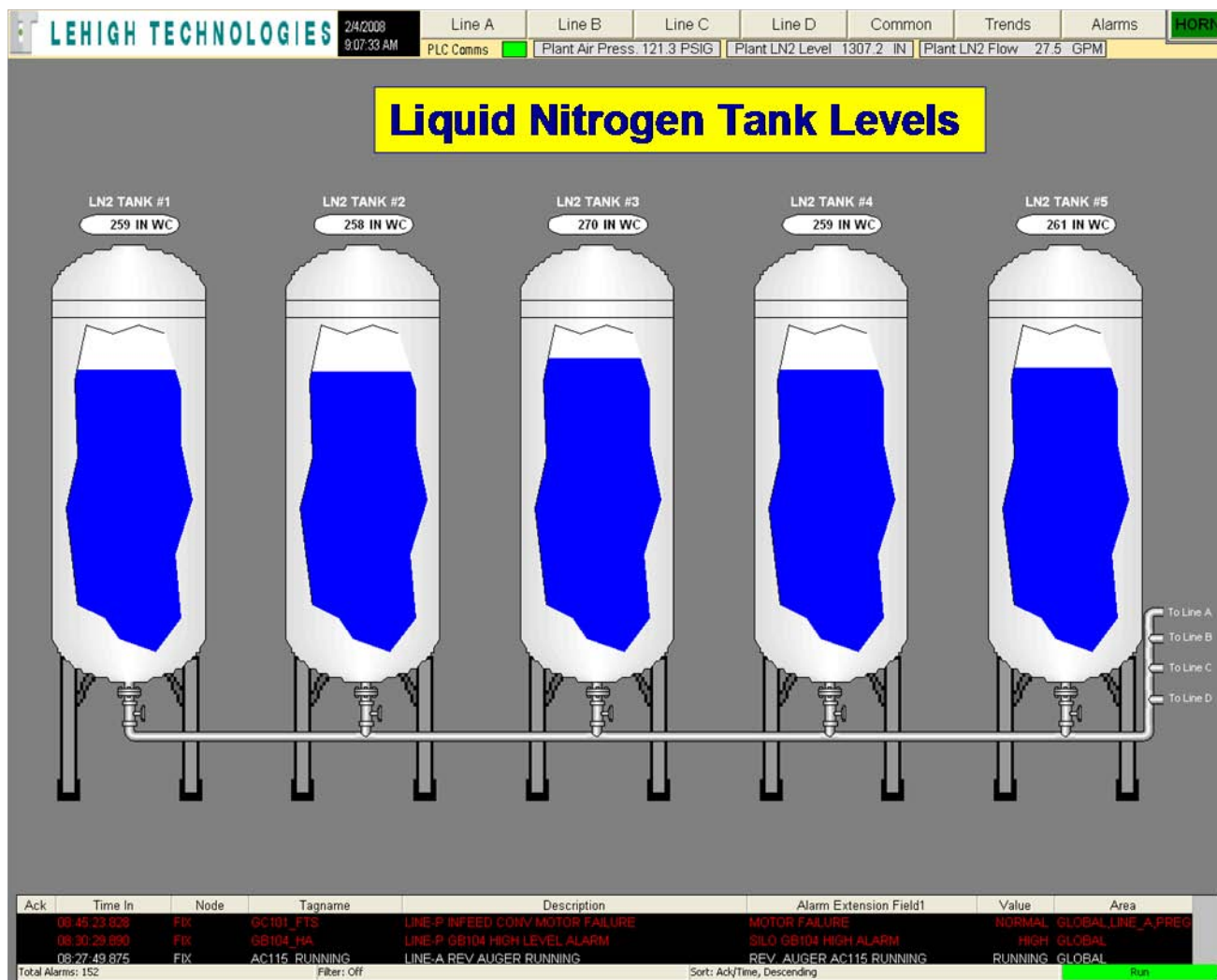
# Historical Trending, Mill Input Values



# Historical Trending, Mill Output Values



# Nitrogen Tank Levels



# Historical Trending - Nitrogen Tank Levels



# Traceability and Control

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- Data collection and monitoring provides ability to control variables and traceability
- Traceability to us means knowing exactly the **process conditions under which a product was manufactured** – “**process fingerprint**”
  - Delivery of the product expected by the customer
  - Allows for reduction in variability



# Continuous Improvement

# Improvement Methodology

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## D.M.A.I.C

**D**efine

**M**easure

**A**nalyze

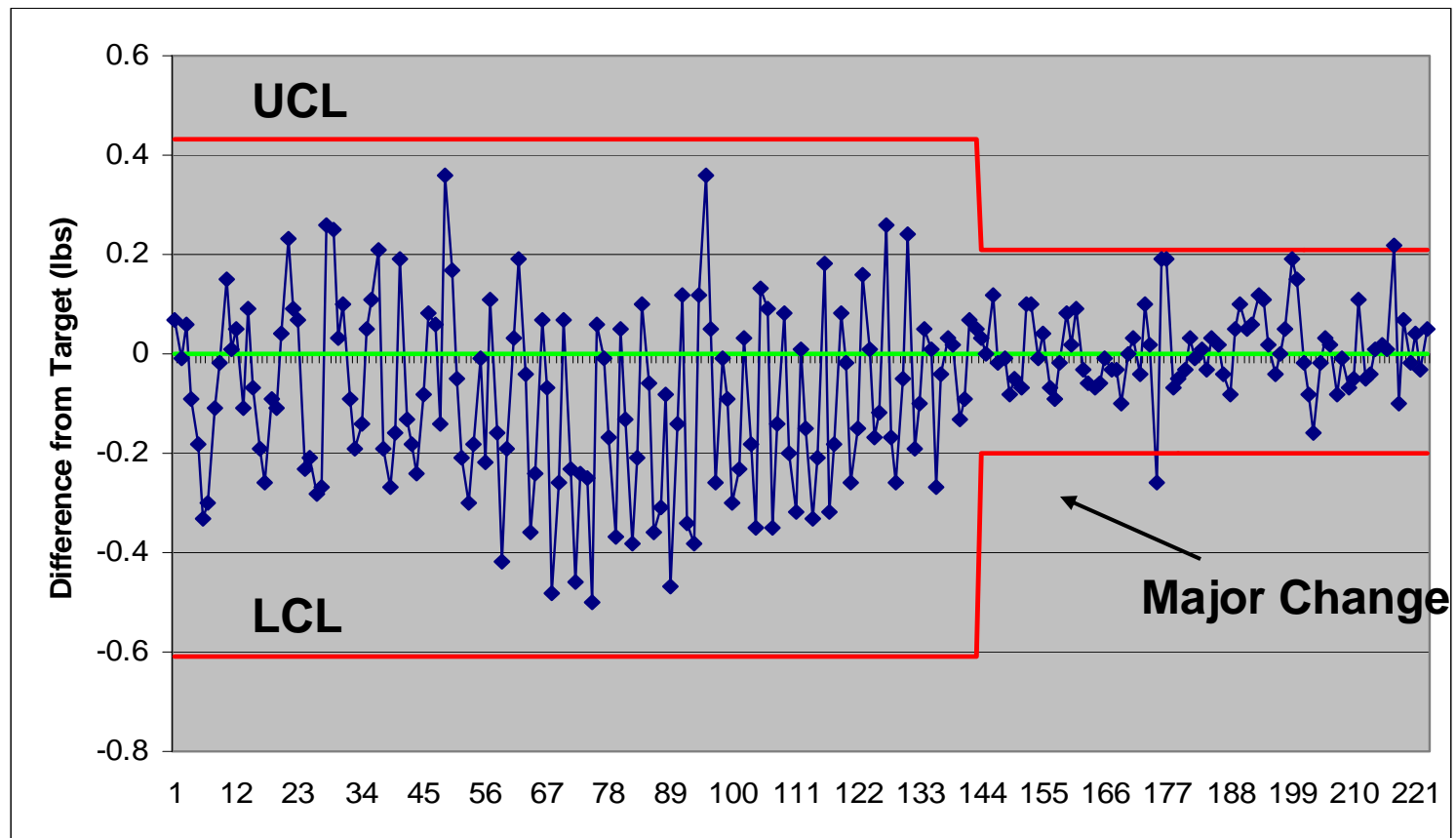
**I**mprove

**C**ontrol

# Low Melt Bagging Process Improvement

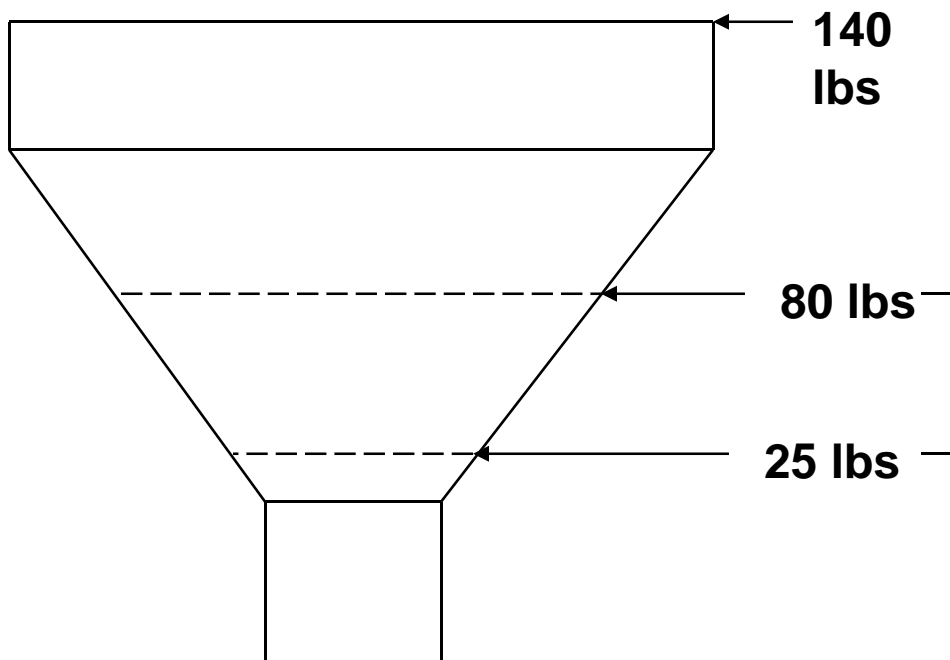
# Improvement In Practice

## Improvement Based on Weight Differential From Target



# Improvement In Practice

## Ideal Hopper Level



- Determined that hopper level had a strong correlation with accuracy of bag weights
- Ideal hopper weight range is 25-80 lbs
- Accuracy of bag weight is not affected while hopper is filling

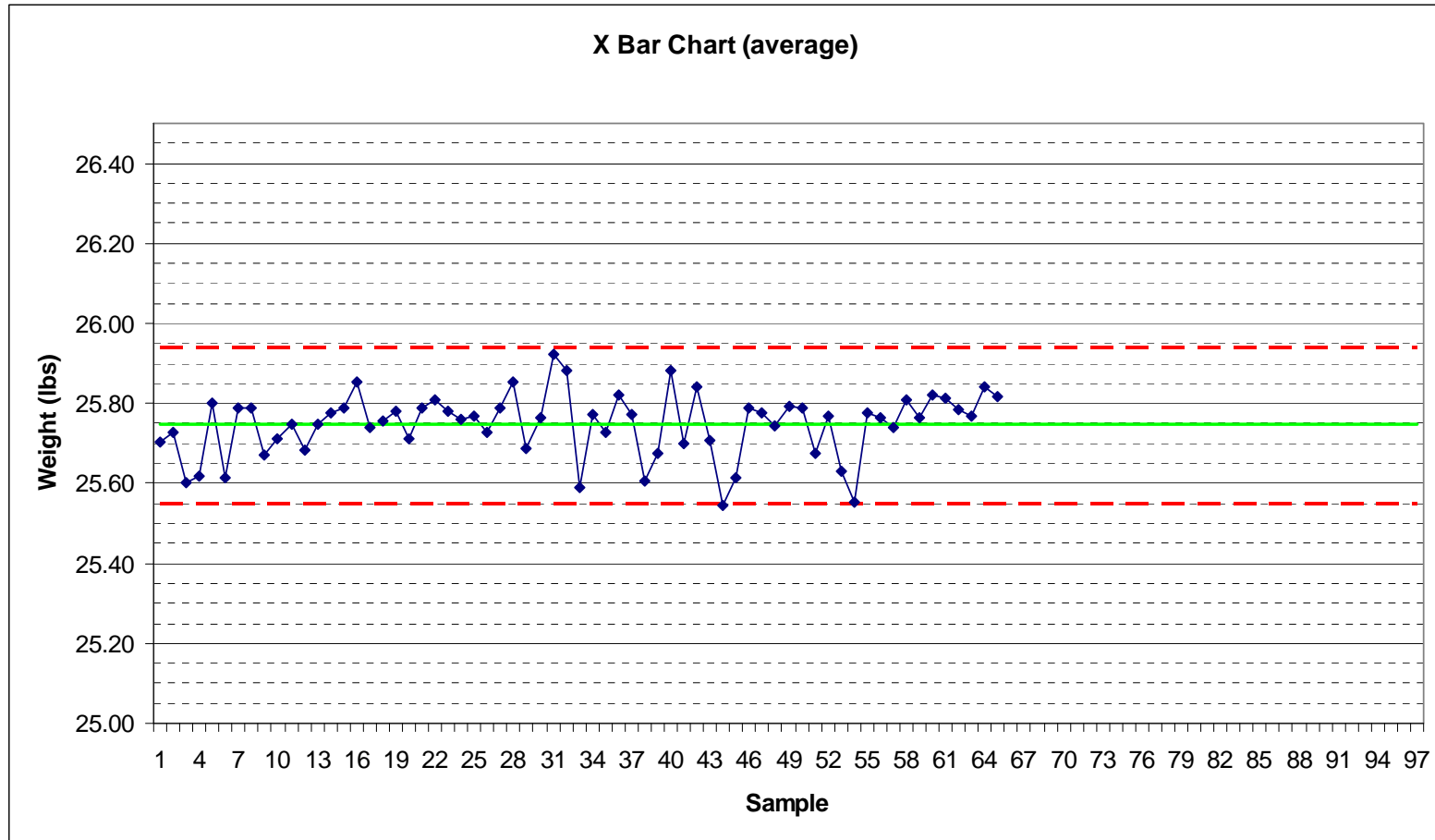
# Improvement in Practice

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	<u>Before</u>	<u>After</u>
<b>Standard Deviation</b>	0.207	0.08
<b>Bags Out Of Spec</b>	24 %	1 %
<b>Process Capability Rating</b>	0.4	0.99

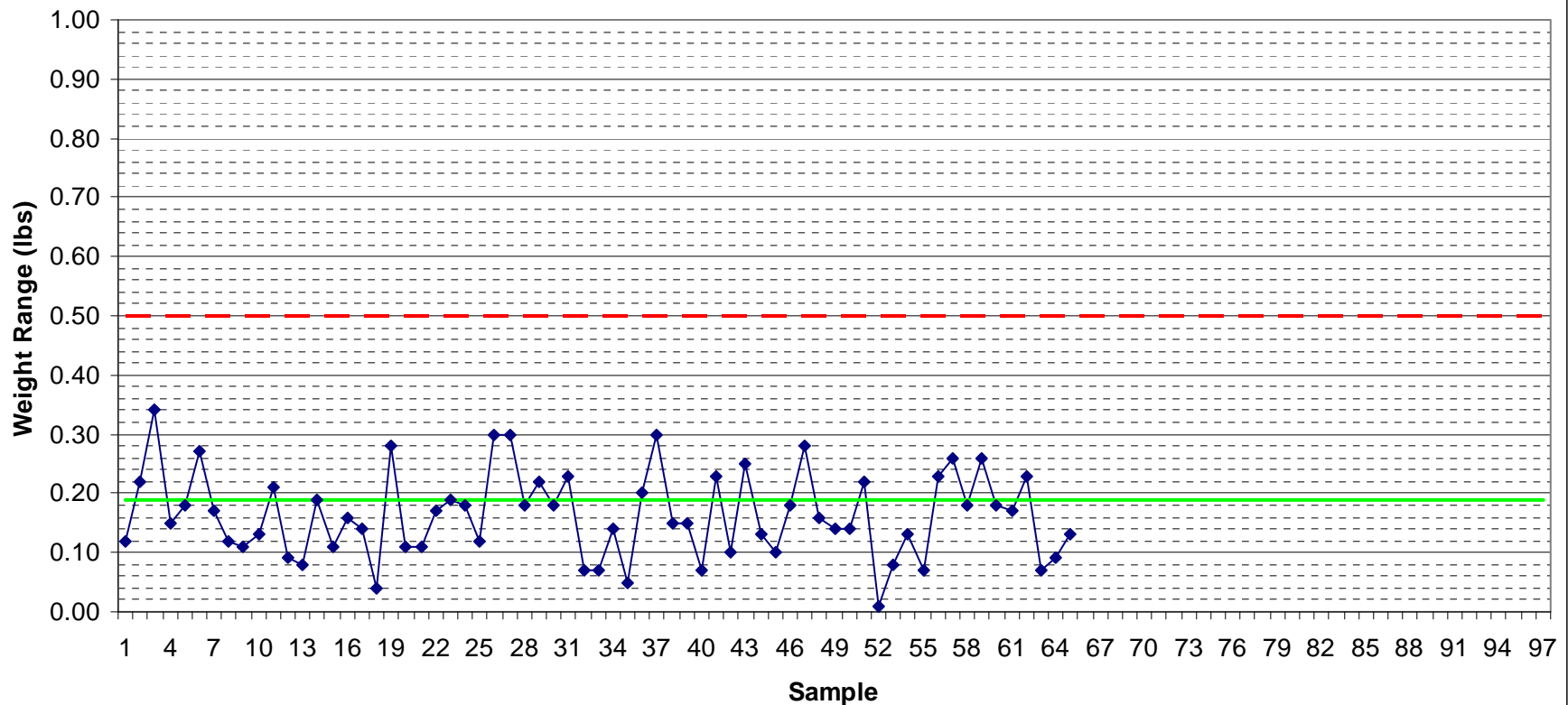
- Major Changes:
  - Standardize operating procedures
  - Maintain a specified hopper range
  - Hourly quality control checks
  - Scale used to measure weight of material in the hopper

# Improvement in Practice



# Improvement in Practice

Range Chart





# Improvement in Practice

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## 2008 Continuous Improvement Projects:

- First pass yield grinding efficiency
- Liquid nitrogen usage optimization
- Throughput (rate) optimization
- Unplanned downtime reduction

# Engineered Rubber Powders



*Re-creating New Materials for Industry*

# Engineered Rubber Powders

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- **Physical Bonding**

Cavities on the surface are created where the new polymer chains can penetrate

→ physical binding between the polymer and rubber particle

- **Mechanochemical Bonding**

Free radicals are formed on the surface of the rubber particles

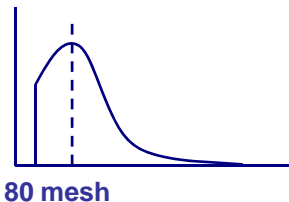
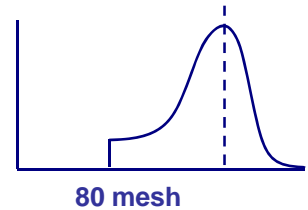
→ these radicals re-combine with the matrix to form bonds

- **Scorching/Heat Build-up is Eliminated**

In a cryogenic aided atmosphere, the rubber particles are not subjected to the intense heat generated from the energy release by the breaking of the covalent and hydrogen bonds.

→ this heat can degrade rubber particles

# Particle Distribution Matters

		<u>Mesh</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Loading Potential</u>
Industry		"80"	80 - 90	2% - 4%
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Lehigh		True 80	140 - 180	10% - 12%

**The finer the particle distribution, the higher the loading possible, the higher the savings**

# Engineered Rubber Powders

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- **Controlled Particle Cuts: Over and Fines**
- **Repeatable, Targeted Particle Size Distributions**
- **Very Low Moisture and Ash Content**
- **Targeted Flowability and Dispersion Characteristics**
- **Below Detection Limit of Impurities: Fiber and Metal**



## **Presented By**

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